



**Public Sale.**

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.  
Whiskey in barrels,  
Gin in casks and barrels,  
Port wine in casks,  
Molasses in hhds.  
Sugar in hhds and bls.  
White and brown soap in boxes,  
Chocolate in boxes,  
Coffee in tierces and bags,  
Raisins in kegs and boxes.  
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—  
Superfine cloth and Kerfimers,  
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,  
Irish Linens, and Oznaburghs,  
Sail duck of different qualities,  
Chintzes and Calicoes,  
Cambric and Cotton shawls,  
India Mullin and Table Cloths,  
Coloured threads and sewing silks,  
Ribbons, Hats, and  
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

June 8 Vendue-Master.

**Sales by Auction.**

On SATURDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in  
hogheads,  
Holland Gin in pipes and bls.  
New-England Rum in bls.  
Port Wine in quarter casks,  
Lisbon Wine in pipes,  
Molasses in hhds.  
Sugar in bls.  
Soap  
Candles and } in boxes,  
Chocolate  
Pepper in bags,  
Castor Oil in bottles,  
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of  
DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,  
Sprigged, lappet, jaconet and book mus-  
line and muslin shawls,  
White and coloured Marseilles and mus-  
linetts,  
Linen and cotton checks,  
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk  
handkerchiefs,  
Large and small fans,  
Irish and German linens,  
Mens and Womens' saddles,  
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,

June 9 Auctioneer.

**SPRING GOODS.**

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, cap-  
tain Woodhouse, from London, a gen-  
eral assortment of goods suitable for the  
present season, which they offer for sale  
on reasonable terms, by the piece or pack-  
age.

May 18. d

**SPRING GOODS.**

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Sciman, via  
Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse,  
from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS  
for the season, which are now opening and  
will be sold low by the package or piece,  
and he is in daily expectation of receiving  
further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale,  
China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 19. d

Printing in all its variety exe-  
cuted at this office.

**SPRING GOODS.**

JOHN RAMSAY,

Has imported by the brig Union, cap-  
tain Woodhouse, from London, an assort-  
ment of goods suitable for the season, and  
is in daily expectation of receiving by the  
United States from Liverpool, an addi-  
tional supply.

May 18. d

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

Have received by the brig UNION, from  
LONDON—a great part of their  
SPRING GOODS,  
and are daily expecting the balance by the  
ship United States from Liverpool.

They have likewise for sale,

Rum in hogheads,  
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,  
An extensive assortment of Liverpool  
Earthen Ware in crates,  
German Osnaburghs.

May 18. d

Five tons Swedish Bar Iron,  
neatly drawn in small flat and square bars,  
and James River Coal, for sale by

Wm. Hartshorne.

5th Mo. 28. d

**For Sale.**

I wish to sell immediately, the following  
property, viz.

A tract of LAND lying in the  
county of Nelson, State of Kentucky, con-  
taining 4000 acres, lying on the Ohio riv-  
er: this land is well watered, and on it  
is several valuable mill seats. A general  
warrantee will be made to the purchaser  
of this land.

Also,

A tract of LEASED LAND,  
in Fairfax county, containing 106½ acres  
(a part of Ravensworth tract) on which is  
a MILL. The above property I will  
barter for goods or sell low for cash. Al-  
so, several likely Negro men.

Walter S. Belt.

Colchester, May 31. d3w

**FOR SALE,**

In fee simple or Ground Rent.

By Public Auction, on the pre-  
mises, on Wednesday the 23d day of the  
present month, if not previously sold by  
private contract,

Half an acre of Ground in  
town, situate on the north side of Prince  
and West side of Washington streets: Be-  
ginning at the intersection of said streets,  
fronting Washington 176 feet 7 inches,  
and on Prince street 123 feet 6 inches.

The ground is laid off in convenient  
building lots. On one of which is a very  
good dwelling house, now under rent to  
James M'Clenahan

Washington is the most spacious street  
in town, and will most probably become  
the centre. This ground has the advan-  
tage of laying between the two principal  
streets leading from the country; a cir-  
cumstance of much importance, to those  
who are desirous of purchasing. Apply to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

OR

William Hodgson.

June 2. ddf

**T. SIMMS**

Has just received and offers for sale, at  
the lower end of Prince street,

15 jars best quality Tamarinds,  
And a quantity of

Fresh Limes and Lemons.

April 27. d

**FOR SALE,**

Two large superb LOOKING  
GLASSES, just imported from LONDON,  
One plate measuring 103 by 40 inches,  
The other 84 by 40 do.

with suitable ornaments. Apply to

William Hodgson,

May 31. d

**Valuable Building Lots**

In and adjoining the town of Alexandria.  
For sale on a long Credit.

On Wednesday, the 16th day of June,  
will be sold at public auction, on the  
premises,

About forty five acres of  
LAND, in and adjoining to the town of  
Alexandria, and binding on Hunting creek.  
This land will be divided into squares, ac-  
cording to the plan of the town, and each  
square will be sold separately, on a credit  
of six, twelve, fifteen and eighteen months  
—the purchasers giving notes negotiable  
in the bank of Alexandria, with approv-  
ed endorers.

The whole of this land is now enclosed  
by a post and rail fence. Its contiguity to  
the town, and its high and healthy situa-  
tion render it amongst the most desirable  
estates in the neighborhood for building  
lots. On one of the lots a neat and com-  
modious framed dwelling house hath been  
erected, together with the necessary out-  
houses, and on this lot there is a well  
of good water, and a number of flourishing  
trees growing. Some small frame houses  
have been erected on an adjoining lot.

The title to this property is complete,  
and conveyances will be made in fee sim-  
ple when the purchase money is received.  
The title papers may be seen, and likewise  
a plat of the land and lots, by applying  
to the subscriber.

JAMES H. HOOE.

At the same time and place will be sold  
a LEASE for thirteen years of twenty se-  
ven acres of LAND adjoining the above  
tract: subject to a ground rent of twenty  
seven pounds per year.

May 17. d1m

Just received from Norfolk,  
and for sale by the subscriber,

Fresh Lemons by the box or  
retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and  
oranges; muskadel raisins; double and  
single Glo'ster cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c.  
with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.

May 4. d

**FOR SALE,**

About 1100 bushels Liverpool  
fine Salt,

300 do. Lisbon.

WM. HODGSON.

May 19. d

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have just received,

Hyson,  
Hyson Skin,  
Young Hyson and  
Imperial  
Nankeens,  
Bandanno hhfs. and humburs,  
German and British osnaburghs,  
Ticklenburgs,  
Loaf and lump sugars,  
Jamaica sugar in hhds. and bls.  
Molasses, Jamaica spirits,

And a quantity of Shad and Her-  
rings in barrels.

May 3. d

**WILLIAM LOWRY**

HAS REMOVED FROM GEORGETOWN TO  
ALEXANDRIA, AND IMPORTED  
By the ship Tyson, from Liverpool, via  
Baltimore, and now opening for sale, at  
the store lately occupied by John Ramsey,  
King-street,

A quantity of

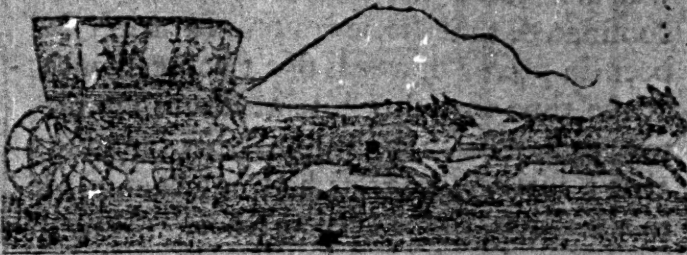
EARTHEN WARE,

in crates assorted.

Also,

A quantity of Dry Goods,  
suitable for the season, and is in daily ex-  
pectation of receiving an additional supply  
of those articles by the first arrivals from  
Britain. Country storekeepers and others  
will find it their interest in giving him a  
call, as he is determined to sell on the  
most reasonable terms.

April 30. d



**Summer Establishment.**

**MAIL PILOT**

Will in future leave the Washington ta-  
vern, Alexandria, every morning at five  
o'clock, and arrive at John H. Barney's,  
at the Columbian Inn, George Town, to  
breakfast at 7 o'clock, and then proceed  
on to Baltimore, where it will arrive at  
five o'clock in the evening, at Mr. Peck's  
Columbian Inn, and regularly on to Phi-  
ladelphia, so that persons travelling in  
this line may be sure of no hindrance on  
their way.

Being provided with as good horses and  
carriages as any on the road, we solicit a  
share of public patronage, & confidently ex-  
pect that such as favor this stage with their  
custom, will find the accommodations e-  
qual, if not superior, to those provided  
by any others.

Returning, it leaves Baltimore every  
morning at 6 o'clock, and arrives at A-  
lexandria the same evening.

Seats for Alexandria, taken at George-  
Town at J. H. Barney's stage office.

PETER HEISKEL,

J. H. BARNEY,

June 7.

2444W

**LAND FOR SALE.**

By virtue of a power in me  
vested, will be sold at public auction be-  
fore the door of Prince William court-  
house in the town of Dumfries, on the  
first Monday in July next at 12 o'clock,  
for cash, that valuable TRACT of LAND,  
situate in the same county near Bacon Race  
meeting house, containing about five  
hundred acres, part of a seven hundred  
acre patent granted to James Peake, and  
which five hundred acres of land was lately  
the property of Isaac McPherson, under  
a purchase made of Thomas Swan of Alex-  
andria.

ABRAM HEWES.

June 8. ddf

**Notice.**

THE subscribers to the Washington Fe-  
deralist in Alexandria, are requested, in  
future, to call at Cotton and Stewart's  
book-store for their papers—Such as wish  
them sent to the Post-Office, in preference,  
will please leave directions with Cotton  
and Stewart and they shall be complied  
with.

W. A. Rind & Co.

June 8.

Wanted to hire immediately,  
a SERVANT capable of doing the wash-  
ing and cooking in a small family. A  
woman, without children, will be pre-  
ferred. Apply to the Printers.

June 3. d

**Robert T. Hooe & Co.**

HAVE RECEIVED

A further supply of DRY GOODS,

By the ship United States, from Liver-  
pool, consisting of fine and coarse Hats,  
well assorted in boxes, a few trunks of  
Stuff, &c.

Also, a large quantity of Earthen  
Ware,

in crates, which, in addition to their stock  
on hand, forms a very complete assort-  
ment of that article, and which will be  
sold unusually low.

Also, a quantity of coarse SALT,

Fine salt in sacks of 4 bushels each;  
100 boxes Pipes; broad and narrow Hoes  
assorted in casks—and a consignment of

IRISH LINENS,

purchased in England for ready money,  
which will be sold on very low terms for  
good paper.

May 31. d



We recommend the essay of DECIUS in this day's Gazette, to the attention of our readers. It will be found to contain many sound and many satirical remarks which ought to occasion a blush of confusion in the majority of the Committee of Inquiry.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE U. STATES.

DECIUS.—No. VI.

The next item in the report of the investigating committee, which requires attention, is the enormous balance yet unaccounted for by the accountants of the war and navy departments. When it is considered, that the new administration had been in power upwards of a twelve-month, at the time that this statement was submitted, it may be thought somewhat surprising that a further progress had not been made in a business of such importance. Why it was introduced into the report at all is a matter of astonishment. If the balance really be (as I suppose it is) greater than ought to be at any one time unaccounted for, nobody is to blame but the present administration; they have it in their power to appropriate money enough to pay a sufficient number of clerks, who might be employed in preparing and stating the accounts for a definitive settlement at the Treasury, and they have it in their power to dismiss the accountants, and appoint more active men in their stead. Why have they not done one of these things, if the immense unaccounted for balance created any apprehensions that an ill use had been made of it? But they had no apprehensions. The committee after flouncing about with adding and subtracting accounts of millions, tell us, "that, although the statements of the accountants exhibit balances apparently unaccounted for, to a large amount, yet they will likewise shew that accounts have been rendered, for a considerable portion, which are in a train of settlement, but not finally closed;" and we are also told, that "though the sums in the report differ, nominally, from those contained in the statement of the secretary of the Treasury, yet the letter, to which that statement is annexed, proves them to be actually the same." Now, gentle reader, what think you of committee statements? First a balance is struck and specified to a cent, and stated to be unaccounted for or unsettled, and to make you stare and bless your stars that a copper has been left in the country, and to rejoice mightily that Adams, and Wolcott, and Pickering, and Stoddert, and all those wicked federalists did not run off to England with all the money that was in the treasury, this balance is stated at something better than eight millions of dollars! When you are just gasping for breath in the fright which this miraculous escape has excited, you are told that Mr. Gallatin's account differs, nominally, from this; that is, that at the Treasury, whence the money, of which this great unsettled balance is part, was drawn, they do not make the unaccounted for amount precisely the same; but the admirable effect which would have been produced from leaving you in a state of doubt whether Mr. Gallatin made the balance more or less is destroyed by their telling you, in the same paragraph that however the statements differ nominally, the actual amounts is proved to be the same. Now two and two make four nominally, and if Mr. G. can prove a sum to be actually, more or less, than it is nominally, two and two make a dozen for aught we know, and Mr. G. may pass for the best financier that ever existed.

There is something really amusing in this difference between the nominal value of a dollar and its actual value. And not only in the statements of the committee, and of Mr. G. has it been played upon with success. In this a balance of something more than eight millions of dollars is positively stated to remain unsettled, and yet to be accounted for by, the accounting officers of the war and navy departments; then comes Gallatin's statement, which differs nominally; then Gallatin's letter, like Rannie's\* thaumastic-palientistical talisman, makes the nominal difference between the two sums no difference at all; then "this actual balance is apparently unaccounted for,"—why? "because the statements themselves likewise shew that accounts have been rendered for a considerable portion, which are in a train of settlement, but not finally closed."

This financial juggling beats Rannie and all his ancestors, since the days of the

\* A celebrated flight-of-hand-man now in Philadelphia.

Witch of Endor, hallow. The juggler of Church-Alley can make pancakes of eggs without fire, and metamorphose a bird into a potatoe, and make chickens live after their heads are off; but the more sapient magicians of the investigating committee, can with a "presto, quick, Jack and begone!" make a nominal difference no difference at all; unloose the twisted bands of the most intricate, complicated, and unintelligible accounts "familiarily as their garter;" flart millions of dollars into existence, and instantly make them vanish without leaving a track behind. No wonder that under the mild reign of Jefferson and liberty, we have to pay no taxes; that clouds never obscure the sun; and that chickens shake of the shell without the tedious process of hatching, by the mere exertion of their energies. All hail! ye great votaries of philosophy!

In paying off the whole of the national debt, the enlightened legislators, of whom this investigating committee constituted an efficient part, gave us another example of their wonderful powers. They decreed that the debt shall be paid off the sooner by a reduction in the receipts of government, namely, by the abolition of certain taxes upon luxuries; and that the whole shall be paid off, by borrowing money for the purpose, at a trifling expence (not to exceed five per cent) and the establishment of one or two agencies, which are not to cost much more than the salary of the Vice-President of the United States. It is not, to be sure, mentioned in the act whether by this process it is intended to effect a nominal or an actual payment of the whole of the debt, but a reference, by way of illustration, to the hocus pocus tricks of the statements, by the political wizards of the committee, may give those whom it concerns some light on the subject.

So Mr. Pickering was still debited with an unaccounted for balance of seventy eight thousand and odd dollars nominally; but actually fourteen thousand and more of this sum had been thrown into the public stock by his own act. Then was annexed document C, which stated that the present secretaries of state and of the Treasury, might actually cover, by appropriations made according to law, that the whole of the residue except one hundred and seventy three dollars, for which it would be necessary that Congress should make an appropriation, and of course, the whole of Mr. Pickering's misapplications to take the committee's own statement, amounted to the nominal sum of 78,000, and to the actual sum of 173 d. lls. Hence a new light is afforded us, from which to draw conclusions on the relative value of an actual and a nominal payment of the whole of the national debt, by the famous act of the last session.

Whether or not the voluminous abstracts and statements, to which the committee refer in this part of the report, would give us more positively nominal, and actually apparent proofs of misconduct and misapplication, time alone must determine. But in our progress with an examination of the report, we must, at every stage, be permitted to express our abhorrence of such an incongruous mass of accusations, which have been heaped up by malice, and carry with themselves full proof of their inanity. In endeavouring to discover what charge is meant to be conveyed in the item which is examined in this number, we observe, on a very slight investigation, no imputation of misconduct to any officer of the late administration, unless indeed the committee meant thereby to chide the tardiness of the accounting officers, who, as has been said before, hold their offices at the will of the President, and are not removed. But even their accounting officers might with justice complain of such a statement. After a display of advances, and accounts and balances, all carefully noted, even to the cent, the accountants of the committee state a reduction of a considerable portion indefinitely. Is this a way for men, under such responsibility, to scatter statements among the people? Was it meant to preface, by all the parade of figures, the enormous balance of eight unaccounted for millions into public view, in hopes that the light, and so gently noticed reduction might escape public observation? Was this immense balance pushed forward as a catch-word for the rapid spouters of ale houses? It will not, I trust, be said that the committee could not tell, what was the precise amount of the "considerable portion" of the eight millions, for which accounts had been rendered: they must have known it, and why they did not openly and manfully state it, and make it as public as they did the balance of which it is a part, we know not: all that we know is, that they have done otherwise. They have buried this part of the business in the mafs of documents which may, at some future day, be brought to light. A single line—nay—but a few figures would have given a view of the whole subject, and of the actual balance unaccounted for. Why was it not given? The further we proceed, the more are we struck with the gross partiality, and the malicious artifices of men, who were bound by every tie that is usually considered sacred, to do their duty in truth, sincerity, candor and justice.

DECIUS.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

POLITICAL REVIEW.

No. III.

Historical evidence has been offered in the last number of the truth of the proposition, that the great danger to the independence of all states and nations arises from the inordinate ambition of France, and the vast increase of her power. The balance of Europe, which Jacobinism has affected to consider a useless and even pernicious chimera, the balance of Europe is destroyed, and its several states must be subjugated unless Great Britain shall be found

strong enough to keep France at bay.—The balance of these powers is no chimerical arrangement. On the contrary, it is obvious, that if the weak will not, when necessary, by confederating together, balance the force of the strong, the most powerful state will subject the rest. This is what Rome did of old, and this she could not have done had the powers then independent resolved to maintain this balance. Had Perseus, the king of Macedon, the Achean and Etolian confederacies with the rest of Greece which they led, Antiochus king of Syria, with the maritime powers of Carthage and Rhodes, confederated for their common defence, Rome would have forborne to attack either of them, or would have failed in the attempt, if she had. Instead of that, she attacked them one by one, making use of the state last subdued as an ally to subdue the next. Thus she conquered them all.

After this summary of European politics is completed, we may find leisure to present to our readers a discussion of the question, Which had the greatest means to obtain universal empire, Rome after the conclusion of the Hannibalic war, or France since the late peace of Buonaparte with Great Britain?—The study of history cannot fail to enlarge the comprehension of the popular mind, and to correct the errors of its judgment. All history will shew, that great power never fails to inspire vast ambition, and that the only security for the liberty and independence of any state is its own power to repel any attack. In short, the errors of the democratic creed are on record, and the states of Greece will bear testimony to the end of time; and it is testimony not of one but of many who came from the dead and are not believed, that the power of any people to be a conqueror will not lie idle—and that free states are ever subjected by an alliance of a traitor faction with the conquerors.

France has tried this scheme, with success, in Holland, Italy and Switzerland, but, without success in Great Britain.

It is extremely material to the United States, to consider whether this failure was owing to temporary causes, or to such as are in the nature and principles of the British government and character.

On the one hand it may be urged, that the war roused such a spirit of resentment against France as baffled all the arts of intrigue that her emissaries could practise: Margatot, and the other patriots of Botany Bay, who would have formed a British convention to begin a revolution, were exposed no less to the hatred of the people than to the rigors of the law as soon as hostilities commenced. Will the peace then restore to France the power of stirring up the rabble of London, Dublin and Edinburgh? There is undoubtedly danger of it. But on the other hand, the British government, though favorable to liberty, is energetic enough to keep faction down.—It may be also remarked, that faction cannot prevail against any strong government unless it be that those who rule become cowards. It was the fancy to be popular that destroyed Louis 16th. The government of Great Britain will not commit that fatal mistake. The novelty of the French principles, as they are called is worn off. What once dazzled, now terrifies. The promise to make a half naked rabble all sovereigns has ended in making that rabble common soldiers. Instead of a sceptre, each holds a musquet. The indutrious poor of England are not much in danger of absolute want, and the propensity to insurrection is not great unless in a time of famine. This a few millions to buy wheat may prevent.

It can be no better than matter of opinion, but we presume to hazard it, that France will not be able to revolutionize England, nor to create a faction there devoted to a foreign interest. Feebler governments are liable to this evil. The question still returns, whether Great Britain, if united, will be able to defend herself—and by defending herself, all other independent states from the yoke of France? We shall be told, that her debt is enormous. It is. But so is her wealth. Look at the increase of her agriculture, manufactures, shipping and capital, and decide, if you can, that she is poor. Is she in debt more shillings in the pound than she was in 1714 after Queen Anne's wars. Her debt, great as it is, certainly cannot be called a blessing, but it creates facilities that lessen its pressure. It creates a capital that is occupied to redeem itself, and we may add, the example of such integrity and good faith has its effect on the nation,

There, at least, if in no other country of the world, projects are not formed to cheat the creditors—nor would they meet with public favor. Such faithfulness to engagements, secures an immense resource in credit, of which France must be long destitute.

Great Britain has people enough, and the war has made them far more warlike than formerly. The shop-keeping nation—"la nation boutiquiere"—as the French, in contempt, denominate them, have become soldiers. They have on foot more than 300 battalions.

As to the navy, it is extravagant to suppose that France can be soon formidable at sea. With nearly a thousand ships of war, Great Britain has an ample supply of seamen, and that superiority in commerce, that will continue to furnish them. We see that the French fleet sent against Toussaint, the black general of St. Domingo, is destitute of all supplies, and must plunder American vessels or starve. This affords no very great prospect that France will soon command the seas. The peace, however, it cannot be denied, has rendered the British trade precarious. The bawlers for peace and plenty begin to perceive that peace does not bring plenty, but rivals. In every market, there will now be some competition—during the war there was none.—And Bonaparte already claims of his allies, the exclusion of British manufactures. But the superiority of English capital, skill and industry, is immense. Besides, England has a good government, and France only a good army. In the one country, industry is secure of its earnings, in the other, the military despot can take all, and there is not even a security that the same despot will long continue to rule.

We cannot pretend to say, how far a peace, of no very honorable character, has humbled and broke the spirit of the nation. But a high-spirited nation is more likely to be roused, than debased by conditions of peace that are conceived to dishonor it. In case of a future war, we see no cause to doubt the revival of that heroism, which Englishmen have lately displayed, and which no people, ancient or modern, ever surpassed. Of wealth, there is enough, its superfluity is incumbrance. Add to all these considerations the union of Great Britain and Ireland.—There is scarcely any measures of this age that is more important to these two countries, or that will confer more blessings upon both. Ireland was hostile. The two islands will soon become one people. Ireland, enjoying the benefits of English laws, and of regular government, will rise into importance, and add prodigiously to the common mass of wealth and strength.

To this add the vast Empire gained in India. The British possessions there are secured by the conquest of Tippecoo, and the revenues prodigiously augmented. But it will be asked, why is this comparison of force? Peace is but six months since concluded. It will soon be evident that France is no less inveterate against Great Britain than before the signing of the preliminaries. G. Britain, it is apparent, places no sort of confidence in her justice or honor. The French fleet against St. Domingo is followed by an English fleet. Why? because England will not allow her islands, even in time of peace, to be at the mercy of a French force. The English clamourers for peace insisted that the war exhausted the nation, and thinned its numbers by battles. Yet the climate of Jamaica will kill more seamen in six weeks than fell in lord Nelson's victory of the Nile. The expence too of vast armaments must be borne. Peace brings no safety to England, and danger requires forces by sea and land. Such a peace as leaves, undiminished, the burdens and the passions of war, cannot last long.

The renewal of hostilities is evidently looked to by France. She is placing her ships and troops in the positions where she could, in that event, employ them with the most effect. England has lost nearly all the advantages of her conquests. She gives up Malta, and thus loses the command of the Mediterranean Sea. She gives up the Cape of Good Hope. This will afford France an opportunity to re-establish her power in the East-Indies. In the West-Indies, Buonaparte intends to fill St. Domingo with great armies, to which he will add, if Toussaint should be subdued, a negro army. Will Jamaica be safer? Will not a detachment of 20 or 30,000 to Louisiana require that the United States should be put immediately into an imposing military posture, or be exposed to the boundless ambition of the all conquering French?

Is there a democrat so besotted as to wish the overthrow of the British power in the event of the establishment of a French army of 50,000 blacks and whites in St. Domingo and New-Orleans? Is it not evident, that the peace and happiness of America, if not its independence, rest on this



foundation, that Great-Britain shall be found a counterpoise for the gigantic power of France.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.

Extract of a letter from New-York, to the Editor, dated Saturday, June 5, noon.

"The ship Henry, Rogers, is just come up from Liverpool, in 33 days. Our London papers are to the 30th April—The latest she brings."

Letters from Aux. Cayes of the 7th ult. say that the embargo on American vessels at that port, is taken off.

Arrived, sch'r Belvidere, Potter, Richmond.

Cleared, ships William, Penn, Ross, Falmouth; Roebuck, Hilley, Liverpool; Edward, Craig, New-York; brig Favorite, Erickson, West-Indies; sch'r's Eliza Ann, Holmes, New-York; Sally, Webb, Norfolk; sloop Gener, Endicott, Nassau, N. Providence.

Arrived at the Lazaretto.

Brig Eliza and Sarah, Hall, P. Republic; sloop Ann, Welden, C. Francois; sch'r Messenger, Burroughs, Cape Francois.

Ships Wilmington, Woodward, Tom, Turner, and Margaret, Gardner, from hence have arrived at Liverpool.

Schooner Topsham Beauty, Manion, from hence has arrived at London.

List of American vessels at Aux Cayes, ready to sail as soon as the embargo is off.

Ships Mary, Dorgan, for New-York; brigs Hannah, Barney, ditto; Quantock, Cook, Porter, ditto; Hannah, Welsh, Philadelphia; Hazard, Wallace, ditto; Olive Branch, Brown, Newhaven; Harriot and Ann, Smith, Charleston; Venus, Bigley, France; Peggy, Small, Boston; Wellman, Salem; Amelia, Price, Baltimore.

Sch'r's Betty, Dalton, Baltimore; Eagle, Jones, do. Nymph, Hodsikis, do. Fame, Baker, Boston; Hope, Swann, Marblehead; Sally, Craythorn, St. Bartholomews; Fair Trader, M'Gregor, France; Trimmer, Platt, Jamaica; Dolphin, Halliburton, Philadelphia; Factor, Adderton, N. York; Goliath, Pinkham, do. sloop Rover, Godfrey, do.

By private conveyance we yesterday received the New-York papers of Saturday, from which the following articles are extracted.

New-York, June 5.

Arrived yesterday, the ship Polly, Tracy, in 35 days from New-Orleans. She is at quarantine, discharging cotton. In the Polly came 45 passengers, amongst whom is Colonel Gano, from Kentucky.

Same day, the English brig Wimbis, Bissett, in 50 days from Leith. Spoke May 17, in lat. 42, long. 54, the schooner Shear Hawk, 30 days from Liverpool for Boston.

Same day, the sch'r Goliath, Rankin, in 26 days from Aux Cayes. Spoke in lat. 27, long. 74, schooner Beaver, 12 days from Port au Prince, for Baltimore. She had been ashore on North Key, but received no material damage.

St. John's N. B. May 22.

Arrived, brig Friends, Johnston, in 74 days from Greenock—news to the 21st April—brig Industry, Rawley, Turks-Island; Atlantic, Holly, Jamaica and Turks Island; sch'r Lark, Cronk, and snow Venus, Ward, both from N. York.

Arrived at Halifax, brig Margaret, Miller in 43 days from Greenock; and ship Charles, Moyle, in 51 from Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, June 7.

Arrived last evening brig Sukey of Newburyport, capt. Crofs, 37 days from Havre-de-Grace.

Left there,

Ship Hannah, captain Hopkins of Boston; Martha, Martin, Baltimore; brig Martha, —, do. Samuel, Chase, Newburyport; and a number of other American vessels, name unknown.

May 14, lat. 42 25, long. 50, spoke brig —, captain Roudney, from Salem to Bilbao, out 11 days. 18th, lat. 42, long. 52 25, schooner Nancy, captain Crumby, from Havre-de-Grace to Boston, out 19 days. 25th, lat. 4 25, long. 67, 20, ship Packet, Rivea, 37 days from Hull to New-York.

The brig Juno, captain Watkins, bound to Norfolk, sailed the day before the Sukey.

On the 12th of May in lat. 38 42, long. 62 42, was spoken a brig 10 days from Alexandria, bound to Havre-de-Grace.

## Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

THE Partnership of Samuel Snowden and Co. being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said concern, will apply for payment to Samuel Snowden, who is authorized to receive all monies due the firm.

MATTHEW BROWN,  
SAML. SNOWDEN.

June 8, 1802.

IN taking an adieu of the Patrons of the Alexandria Advertiser, the subscriber, late proprietor, would be culpably ungrateful, not to return his sincere acknowledgments to them, and not to mention his deep obligations to his late agent and present successor, Mr. Samuel Snowden.

When the just forebodings of Democratic persecution and Democratic malice, induced him to relinquish his contemplated establishment at Washington, no place presented him with a prospect of remuneration for the sums he had expended; and the resolution of publishing a paper even here, was, at that time, adopted rather as a dernier resort, from an anticipated storm which has since burst with fury and havoc on the Federal "sect," than as an object of advantage.—But, fostered by the liberality of an enlightened community, and nurtured by the care, zeal and industry of his successor, the establishment is rapidly progressing to a value beyond any thing which the government, in justice to its constituents, can bestow on its sycophantic printers. So far then, a general evil has turned out a partial good.

During the progress of this paper from infancy to maturity, it is but a small act of justice to observe, that on Mr. Snowden have devolved the whole toil and management of a difficult undertaking, and that the avocations of the proprietor, at Baltimore, have deprived the former of any assistance which his presence might have contributed. It is, therefore, hoped and believed that his well tempered zeal, indefatigable industry, and unshaken integrity while remotely concerned, will, now that he is proprietor, meet their high reward, in the approbation and patronage of an enlightened community.

The public's humble servant,

M. BROWN.

The subscriber in announcing himself as proprietor of this establishment, takes the liberty of returning its patrons his most grateful thanks for the many marks of esteem and confidence conferred upon him when a stranger; and hopes that since a residence of eighteen months has rendered him better known, he has on no occasion forfeited their good opinion. Having entered into pecuniary engagements of high importance to himself, he would beg leave to remind his patrons of the expiration of the present half year, and to request of them the means of meeting his engagements with punctuality; as a recompence, on his part, he promises his best endeavors, zeal and industry to render his paper as interesting to them as their promptitude and patronage will indubitably be to him.

S. SNOWDEN.

Boston, June 1.

According to the hour assigned, the two Branches assembled this day, in the Representatives Hall, His Excellency the GOVERNOR entered, and delivered the following

### SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

THE honor which my fellow citizens have again conferred upon me, demand a repetition of my acknowledgments and the continued exertions of my abilities to promote their interest. The duties which they have called me to perform, especially those which regard appointments to office, are of a delicate nature; but while I am solicitous to employ the authority with which they have entrusted me, for their benefit, I hope for their candid and favorable acceptance of my sincere endeavors to serve them.

Our State Constitution declares, that "the end of the institution, maintenance and administration of government is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquillity, their natural rights, and the blessings of life." This declaration suggests the importance of government, to the peace of society and the preservation of that system of morals upon which its happiness depends, and at the

same time points out the objects which every one to whom its administration is confided should have constantly in view.—Mankind have consented in all ages to submit to government, as the necessary means to prevent perpetual wars, and secure their individual rights. Without a regulating and controlling power, it is impossible for society to exist and when that power is employed for the useful purposes of its institution, it affords security to the blessings of life, preserves social order and induces a compliance with the laws of that BEING, whose government is founded in infinite wisdom, and directed in all its operations by perfect rectitude and goodness.

As the national constitution unites the people of the several states in the bonds of interest, and entitles them to the common privileges of citizens and the national government undertakes to provide for their defence against foreign enemies, and to ensure domestic tranquillity; it is the duty of the several states to support that constitution and government; to be mutually vigilant for the safety and happiness of each other—to guard their several rights; and in conformity to their respective state constitutions, to enact just and equitable laws, for the internal regulation and security of the citizens, and provide for their faithful execution. The performance of these services, which on the part of this state is now incumbent upon us, is not less a matter of interest than of duty; as the safety of all that is dear to us depend on the stability of the constitutions, which we have in the most solemn manner engaged to support.

The patriotism of the American people has been manifested in upholding the present system of national government, and the continuance of our union, is absolutely necessary to secure respect from other nations, and preserve tranquillity among ourselves; for unless our views are circumscribed within a narrow circle, we must perceive, that division would lead us to disorder and weakness, and expose us to the loss of national importance, and individual Liberty. So long as these states are united, they will continue to increase in power and prosperity; but whenever the ties which cement them are dissolved, they will probably decay and fall to ruin, by mutual jealousies and intestine feuds.

There is no evil to which free governments are more exposed, than the prevalence of party spirit. The extreme violence of this spirit degrades the character of a nation, and vitiates the morals of the people, it has proved fatal to almost every other Republic, either by enabling a successful chief to establish his empire on its ruins, or by weakening its ability to oppose foreign invasion, it tends to pervert the judgment as well as corrupt the heart, and render the subjects of it, unsocial and intolerant. Men who in the ordinary commerce of life would disdain to make use of deception, when actuated by the rage of party, will give currency to reports, which at least they must think doubtful; their pretended patriotism degenerates into an eagerness to support party principles; and in order to influence opinions, or measures, or to retaliate supposed injuries, they have no scruple in violating the plainest rules of decency and justice. Our sentiments on political subjects will be different, but this diversity if in expressing it we confine ourselves within the limits of truth and candor, will not be injurious, and if it produces an honorable emulation to promote the public good, may even be useful. It is impossible that all should be of one opinion, and it is a reasonable indulgence to suffer every man to enjoy his own; in many cases however, an open and fair examination of public measures, is necessary to enable the people to form a correct judgment concerning them; and if the current opinion is different from ours, we may endeavor by calm discussion, without artifice or calumny, to correct the supposed error. But the man who unnecessarily excites public alarm, or resentment, is a disturber of the peace, and whatever his pretences may be, he is actuated by improper motives, and has no regard to the interest of his country.

We flatter ourselves that the mild character of our fellow-citizens, and their general information, will save us from those excesses of party zeal, by which other nations have been disgraced; but there is such a propensity to indulge this passion, and it has so often proved destructive, that good men should suppress it in themselves, and discourage the appearance of it in others; this duty is peculiarly incumbent on the public officers of the state, for if at any time they should unfortunately hap-

pen to be under its influence, instead of guarding the public interest with steady patriotism, they might indiscreetly sacrifice it to private attachments. A prudent and temperate course of proceeding on the part of government, will generally produce moderation and acquiescence in the people; and I hope and trust, that in discharging the duties of our respective offices, our impartial conduct will prove that we are the faithful agents of the commonwealth, and not the leaders or instruments of a party; and that we invariably endeavor to promote the peace and prosperity of our fellow citizens, and not to excite their passions, or confirm their prejudices.

In compliance with the resolve of the 19th of February, commissioners have been appointed to settle all disputes between the proprietors of the Kennebec purchase from the late colony of New-Plymouth, and any person or persons who may have made improvements on the land claimed by those proprietors. If the settlers, and others who are interested, shall agreeable to the recommendation of the late legislature, submit their claims to the commissioners, there is the utmost reason to expect, that the tranquillity of that part of the state will be fully established.

Immediately after the resolve of the 10th of March was passed which relates to the separating line between the Commonwealth and the Provinces of New-Brunswick and lower Canada, I wrote to the secretary of state, inclosing a copy of the resolve, and requesting him to lay the subject before the President of the U. S. together with the request of the Legislature, that proper measures might be taken, to ascertain and settle that line. I have received an answer from the secretary in which he says, that our minister at London has been already instructed concerning a definition of the Jurisdiction of the Islands in or near the Bay of Passamaquoddy, and that he will be authorized and instructed to take the further steps necessary for accomplishing the object, and that the other part of the resolution, will receive from the President all the attention which is due to it, and to the wishes of the Legislature of Massachusetts thereon.

I have also within a few days received a letter from the secretary at war, in which he objects to the appraisement of the ordnance and military stores, which heretofore belonged to the Commonwealth, and were delivered over to the United States. He proposes to return a part of the articles, and to pay for the residue at reduced prices. If this proposal shall not be acceded to, he consents to a reference of the subject to suitable characters mutually named by the parties, to ascertain and conclusively fix the value of the respective articles. The letter will be laid before you, and you will adopt such measures as you think most conducive to an equitable conclusion of the business.

I will take up no more of your time Gentlemen, in attempting to enumerate particular subjects, that require your attention. At this season of the year, you will wish them to be as few as possible. Whatever measures which have for their object the public good, or whatever motives of interest or duty I have omitted to suggest, they will readily occur to your reflection and experience; and I shall with pleasure do all that depends on me, to expedite the public business, and to render the session agreeable to the members of the government, and beneficial to the people.

CALEB STRONG.

THE

### Accommodation Coachee,

WILL leave Mr. Gadsby's City Tavern every morning, at half past four o'clock, for Baltimore, to accommodate our Alexandria friends: returning, leaves Mr. Evans's, Indian Queen, every morning at six o'clock, and arrives at Alexandria the same evening.

The Proprietors will not undertake to promise as much as the Mail Pilot, which runs but 50 miles per day, although it is said to Pilot the Mail, which runs from 80 to a 100 miles per day.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 9. d6t3aw  
I have just received for Sale,  
Surgeons' Pocket Instruments,  
Lancets,  
Scaling Instruments for the teeth,  
Pewter Syringes,  
Self-Pipes, in cases, &c. They are all of the first quality.—Apply at Harper's wharf to  
CHARLES DOUGLASS.  
June 9. e03t



## FOR SALE,

### A WELL SET SORREL HORSE,

Only 6 years old.—He may be seen at Gadsby's stables, and the particulars known by enquiring at the bar of the hotel. June 7. d3t

Messrs. SNOWDEN & Co.

HAVING observed in your paper bearing date the 5th inst. a publication wherein a certain Baldwin Dade terms me ignorant and stupid indeed—I am really astonished at his audacity and impertinence, knowing him not to possess but little more understanding than one bordering on idiocy. He also observes that the suit mentioned in my notice is dismissed; I grant it—But it was dismissed in Fairfax Court to bring it in a place where I could come sooner at justice, namely the Chancery Court of Alexandria, which writ has been served some time since, as will appear by the certificate hereto annexed. As to the balance of his publication, I assert it to be fallacious in the extreme.

I must beg leave to add, that for the future I shall not occupy a moment of my time in writing contradictorily to the fabulous assertions of said Dade, whose diabolical character is universally established.

ROBERT ALEXANDER.

ALEXANDRIA, June 5, 1802.

Robert Alexander and his Trustees, against Baldwin Dade, } In Chancery.  
Writ returned executed. No bill filed. April rules suit continued. The above suit is brought in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria.

GEORGE DENEALE, Clk.

Messrs. Printers,

HAVING returned home from a journey, I have just seen a notice in your paper, signed Robert Alexander, cautioning persons from purchasing lots advertised by Col. Simms and Mr. Fitzhugh, attorneys in fact for Mr. Pendleton, of New-York, and some time since sold by me, alleging that he has a claim and instituted suit for said property. In contradiction to said assertion, I now think it my duty, in justice to Mr. Pendleton, and the gentlemen to whom I sold, to state, in the most positive terms, that he, the said Alexander, his father, nor any person whatever under whom they could claim, ever were in possession, or ever made claim to one foot of said property in any manner. It was purchased by me of Dr. Eliza Cullen Dick, many years past, and, I believe, there is not a better title in America: for the correctness of the above, I refer to Col. Simms, who is fully possessed of the whole business, and whose legal abilities and integrity will convince every person of the truth of my assertions. The fact is, that said Alexander pretends a claim to some land purchased, and paid for by me, from his father, which land does not even adjoin the lots advertised in any part: for which land a suit was instituted, in his name, in the county court of Fairfax, as stated by him, which has been dismissed at his cost, as will appear by a copy of the decree from the clerk, in my possession. I will only observe, at present, that he must be ignorant and stupid indeed, not even to know where his pretended claim lies, as I do again aver, that it does not even adjoin the lots advertised: for the correctness of this, I refer to his own bill exhibited against me, in the suit he speaks of and of record in the county court of Fairfax, and the deed of his father to me of record in the same county.

On the day of sale, the 15th of June, Col. Simms will be on the spot, and will satisfy any gentleman in the most clear and unequivocal manner of the correctness of this statement. B. DADE. June 5. d

Two thousand pieces first quality NANKENS, just received and for sale by

Janney & Paton.

May 29. d

An excellent School Book.

## JUST PUBLISHED,

By John V. Thomas,

A new Introduction to Reading,

OR,

A Collection of Easy Lessons, arranged on an approved plan, and calculated to facilitate the improvement of youth. The sixth edition.

Price 50 cents.

May 24.

## In the case of James Gillies, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy was duly awarded and issued against James Gillies, of the town of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, by the name and the description of James Gillies, on the 6th day of May, in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and two: And whereas the commissioners in and by the said commission named and authorized, have declared him to be a bankrupt; the said commissioners do hereby summon and require the said James Gillies personally to be and appear before the commissioners, in the said commission named, on Thursday the 15th day of this present month; on Thursday the 3d day of June next, and on Friday the 18th day of the same month, at Gadsby's Tavern in Alexandria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, then and there to be examined, and to make a full and true discovery and disclosure of all his estate and effects according to the directions of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," at either of which meetings the creditors of said bankrupt may attend to prove the same, and those who are indebted to the said bankrupt, or have effects of any kind in their hands belonging to him, are not to pay away or secrete the same.

JAMES KEITH, }  
J. C. HERBERT, } Commissioners.  
J. B. NICKOLS, }  
Tesse, HENRY MOORE, }  
Secretary to the commission. May 8. d6w

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, } TO WIT.  
ALEXANDRIA COUNTY. }

In pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court for the district and county aforesaid, made by consent of parties in the case of the United States; v. s. Robert T. Hooe & others in chancery, will be exposed to public sale for ready money upon the 19th day of June next, the following valuable property, conveyed in trust to the subscribers by Col. John Fitzgerald, late of this town, deceased, viz:—

A Water Lot commonly called Fitzgerald's Wharf, lying upon the south side of King street and east side of Union street, and bounded by an alley of 30 feet in width, on the south from Union street to the water. On this piece of ground are erected three Brick Warehouses, 24 feet 4 inches in front, 42 feet deep and three stories high each—Also, a SAIL LOFT above the upper story 73 feet in length and 42 feet wide upon the floor—all under one roof. Adjoining, and on the east side of this house, is a piece of ground unimproved the whole length of the house, 55 feet deep, terminating on a 25 feet alley, laid out upon the front of the wharf. From the front of the wharf is a pier extended into the river 100 feet by 60 in breadth. Appertaining to the pier is a dock 35 feet wide on the one side and another 28 feet on the other side.

Wm. HERBERT, } Trustees.  
Jno. C. HERBERT, }  
May 8. d1f

R. & J. Gray,

Have just received No. 4, of Modern Gratitude,

By Luther Martin, Esq. attorney general of the state of Maryland.—Price 25 cents.

Wanted Immediately,

A white or black woman, to do the house-work in a small family.—Enquire of the Printers. May 10. d

For Sale,

A healthy, active NEGRO BOY, about 15 years of age, he is an expert waiter. Enquire of the Printers. May 29. d

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Absconded from my plantation on the 6th inst. a Mulatto man, named SHADRACK, about 5 feet 7 inches high; an active, well made fellow: his dress were a pair of negro cotton trousers and coat, and a felt hat. To any person who will return said fellow to me, I will give Ten Dollars, if taken within the county, or the above reward if out it, beside reasonable charges.

WILLIS LEE,

Fauquier county, near Freeman's ford.

Just Received,

and for sale at this Office,

Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH on the Bill for repealing the late Judiciary Act.

## JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale, by Cotton and Stewart, Booksellers, Royal street,

Price 50 cents,

A new Introduction to Reading,

OR,

A Collection of Easy Lessons,

arranged on an approved plan, calculated to acquire with ease a fluency of speech, and to facilitate the improvement of youth—designed as an introduction to the Speaker, English Reader, Columbian Orator, &c. &c.

Country merchants supplied with school books, writing paper, paper hangings, and every other article in their line, on the most reasonable terms.

May 24. d

## BAR IRON

Received from Philadelphia, in the sloop Eliza, capt. Eveleth,

Five Tons in bars of different sizes, To be sold cheap by the subscriber at his store on Col. Hooe's wharf.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

5th Mo. 25. eo

## Valuable Lots of Ground

FOR SALE,

Contiguous to the town of Alexandria.

On Tuesday the 15th day of June next, will be offered for sale at public auction, on the premises,

Forty half acre Lots of ground lying between the George-Town road and Potomac river. Five of them are Water Lots, late the property of Baldwin Dade, on which he now resides. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the other three fourths, in one, two and three years; the payments to be secured by a mortgage on the property purchased. This property is beautifully and advantageously situated. On one of the water lots a public ferry is established by law, and all the water lots are at present good fishing landings. A good title to the property sold will be made to the purchasers by

P. FITZHUGH, and CHARLES SIMMS,

Attornies in fact for Nath. Pendleton. May 18. zaw

## JUST RECEIVED,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GLASS,

Consisting of elegant cut quart and pint decanters, goblets, tumblers and wine glasses, to match; plain half pint, pint and quart tumblers, do. quart, pint and half pint decanters, which will be sold by the box, or by retail, on moderate terms.

Also,

Gentlemen's fine black Hats of a superior quality, do. white with green unders, childrens' fine do. of every colour, and a quantity of well assorted, low priced wool hats, by the box or by retail.

April 19. eo

NICHOLAS BOUREAU,

Formerly merchant in New-York, in the Hardware and Jewelry line,

Has removed to Alexandria, where he has opened, at M'Nunn's new brick house in King street, a large and elegant assortment of

Plated Ware & Jewelry, of every description, with a large supply of Hardwares & Perfumery, which he will sell for ready cash, by wholesale and retail, at the lowest New-York prices.

May 13. eo4w

## GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder, by the quarter cask. Also,

Refined Salt Petre, by the quarter cwt. or larger quantity. A constant supply of those articles from the Manufactory, will be kept for sale on the lowest terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.

April 8. eo6m

## Strayed

From the common of Alexandria, on Tuesday last,

A yellow Milch Cow, without horns, her hind feet white, and some white under her belly. Whoever will take up said Cow and bring her home, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

LEVI JAMES.

May 31. eo

## SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

The Turnpike Road from Alexandria to Little River,

in Loudoun county, will be received by William Hartshorne for himself and John Thomas Rickets, in Alexandria—Isaac Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; David Hunter and William Riddle in Berkeley; Thomas Hammond and Matthew Frame in Jefferson; Buford Taylor and Wm. Davidson in Frederick; Samuel Crowdford and William Strienberger in Shenandoah. This being a business in which the community may be greatly benefited, and as it has only this day come into my hands, I have undertaken to publish without consulting the other commissioners as they are all at a distance. The law is with me and I doubt not will be shown by the other commissioners, to any person applying. The law requires Ten Dollars to be paid at the time of subscribing; the remaining sum of Ninety Dollars, on each share, is to be paid in dividends, as called for by the President and Directors, to be chosen by the stockholders.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

April 20. eo

## NOTICE.

On the 15th day of June next, I shall leave this place for Kentucky, and will undertake to transact any business in that state, or in the Territory North West of the River Ohio. I shall reside in the town of Washington, and practice law in the several courts held there, in the superior courts for the said state; and in the superior courts for the said territory, which are held at Cincinnati.

After my departure, my father, Clean Moore, will forward any papers which may be left with him.

N. B. I have been employed by several persons who have military claims, to obtain surveys and patents for them, and who have other interests in Lands. As I am well acquainted with surveying I shall be glad to undertake any business of this kind.

HENRY MOORE.

Alexandria, Columbia, April 30, 1802. 2aw15th

## Bennett and Watts

Have imported in the United States, capt. Storehouse,

Scythes and Sickles,

Broad and narrow Hoes,

Locks and Hinges,

Cutlery of every description,

Gilt, plated and metal buttons,

Spades and Shovels,

Nails, and a variety other Hardware, &c. &c.

May 31. drweo1w12w

## Denny and Powell

Have for sale, at their Grocery and Flour Store, King street, opposite Mr. Peter Heiskell's Tavern,

Imperial,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin and } Teas,

Souchong

Jamaica Spirits by the hhd. or barrel,

Holland Gin, do.

Rum, do.

Whiskey, do.

Molasses, do.

Loaf Sugar, do.

Brown do. do.

Coffee,

Cotton, } by the bag,

Pepper,

Rice

Candles by the box,

Wool and Cotton Cards, Sisters,

Red Turkey Cotton,

Nankeens,

Stone Ware,

German and Russia Linens,

India Muslins,

Salt of various kinds,

Wrapping Paper,

Soap and Chocolate by the box,

Snuff,

Cheese,

Bandanno Handkerchiefs,

A small assortment of Hardware.

The above articles will be sold low for

Cash or Country Produce.

Cash given for Flour. raw

May 5.

Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN.

AN

Vol. II.]

Public

On FRI.

At ten o'clock, will be

Rum in hogheads, Whiskey in barrels, Gin in casks and barrels, Port wine in casks, Molasses in hhd. and bbl. Sugar in hhd. and bbl. White and brown flour, Chocolate in boxes, Coffee in tierces and kegs, Raisins in kegs and Queens Ware in assorted.

A variety of D

—AMONG WH

Superfine cloth and Narrow Cloth, and Irish Linens, and Sail duck of different Chintzes and Calicoes, Cambric and Cotton India Muslin and Coloured threads and Ribbons, Hats, and A number of other

P. G. M.

June 8

Sales by

On SATUR

At ten o'clock, will be

4th proof Java hogheads, Holland Gin in pip, New-England Rum, Port Wine in quart, Lisbon Wine in pip, Molasses in hhd. Sugar in bbl. Soap Candles and Chocolate Pepper in bags, Castor Oil in bottle, Fig Blue in kegs. Together with a

DRY G

Among ru

Chintzes and Sprigg'd, lappet, jacons and muslin shawls, White and coloured linetts, Linen and cotton c Bandannoes, flags handkerchiefs, Large and small fan Irish and German l Mens and Womens A quantity of mens

THO

June 9

SPRING

WILLIAM

Has received per th Baltimore, and Un

from London, A supply of sui for the season, which will be sold low by th and he is in daily exp further supplies.

N. B. He h China in boxes and S

May 19.

SPRING

JOHN K

Has imported by rain Woodhouse, from ment of goods suitabl is in daily expectation United States from L onal supply. May 18.

Clean li rags bought at th